

## PATENT ABSTRACTS OF JAPAN

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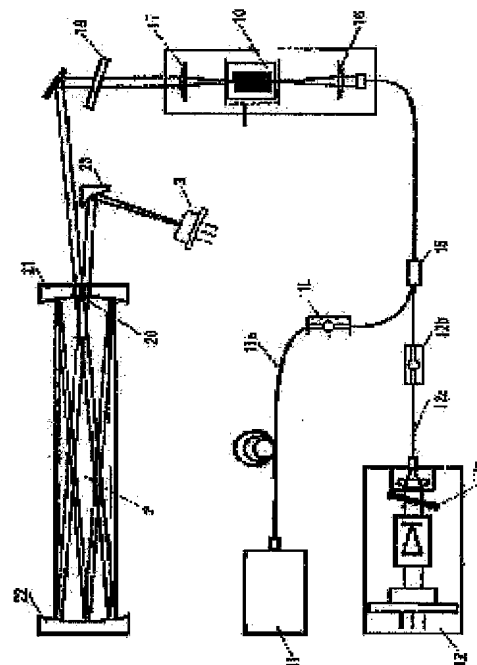
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## (54) INFRARED LASER COMPONENT DETECTOR

## (57)Abstract:

**PROBLEM TO BE SOLVED:** To provide a detector for optically detecting a trace gas content reduced in weight and volume to a ppb (10<sup>-9</sup>) level, by improving operability and environment resistance of the device.

**SOLUTION:** After a first laser beam having a spectral line in a first wavelength area and a second laser beam having a spectral line in a wavelength area of a shorter/longer wavelength than the first wavelength are guided via isolators 11b and 12b and optical fibers 11a and 12a, so as to be multiplexed by means of an optical multiplexer 15, a narrow-band laser beam is produced in a intermediate infrared area (2-9  $\mu\text{m}$ ) by means of a difference frequency producing nonlinear optical crystal 10, and on the basis of absorption based on the trace gas constituent in the narrow-band laser beam, the trace gas constituent is detected and its quantity is determined. The wavelength area of the second laser beam is varied by means of an external controller 6 so as to be synchronized with the absorption wavelength of the trace gas content to be detected, and consequently, component detection and quantity determination can be carried out.



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## [Claim(s)]

[Claim 1] Infrared-laser component detection equipment which is made to generate a narrow-band laser beam in an inside infrared field (2-9 micrometers) with the nonlinear optical crystal for difference frequency generations, and detects and carries out the quantum of the minute amount gas constituents based on absorption by the minute amount gas constituents of this narrow-band laser beam after carrying out the light guide of the 1st laser beam which has the spectral line in the 1st wavelength region, and the 2nd laser beam which has the spectral line on short wavelength or long wavelength from the wavelength region of the above 1st through an isolator and an optical fiber and multiplexing with an optical multiplexing vessel.

[Claim 2] Infrared laser component detection equipment according to claim 1 which is aligned with the absorption wavelength of the minute amount gas constituents which wavelength should be changed and should detect the wavelength of the 2nd laser beam with external-control equipment, and considers a quantum as component detection.

## [Detailed Description of the Invention]

[0001]

[Field of the Invention] About the equipment which detects optically the minute amount gas constituents of ppb (10<sup>-9</sup>) level using the laser beam of the absorption region wavelength of detected gas, especially, this invention controls the wavelength of a laser beam, and based on the absorption effect of the laser beam which aligned with the absorption region of oscillating revolution transition of the specific gas molecule which exists in each wavelength field, it constitutes it so that specification of various minute amount gas and the quantum of concentration may be carried out to real time.

[0002]

[Description of the Prior Art] In recent years, the monitor and detection of ppb (10<sup>-9</sup>) level of minute amount gas are important on environmental sanitation. For example, the interest is attracted until which is emitted at a city, the farm village section, and works or it results in the monitor of a station environment from the field about physiology and global warming further.

[0003] As the detection approach of the minute amount gas constituents of ppb (10<sup>-9</sup>) level, a gas chromatograph, a liquid chromatograph, a mass spectrometry or the equipment that analyzes the minute amount gas constituents which used these together, and electrochemical analysis are known conventionally. However, also in which approach, since the lead time (it is sometimes about ten - 20 days) of pretreatments, such as concentration of a sample, was also required in order for a quantum to take a certain amount of time amount (about 30 minutes) and to raise dependability, detection of real time was difficult.

[0004]

[Problem(s) to be Solved by the Invention] Although real-time detection of minute amount gas constituents is theoretically possible, in case the detection approach based on fluorescence, dispersion, absorption, etc. by the laser beam detects a certain kind of minute amount gas constituents, it needs to double the output wavelength of laser with the absorption region of a matter proper.

[0005] The laser component which emits the laser beam of the infrared region in direct in an inside infrared region, using a lead semi-conductor as laser which can change output wavelength, and the optical parametric oscillator are known.

[0006] Since output wavelength was changed by operating at the low temperature of about 77 degrees K, and adjusting operating temperature, actuation of changing output wavelength was difficult for the laser component using a lead semi-conductor, and it required time amount, and even if it could carry out in the laboratory, it was inapplicable to environmental measurement as practical use equipment.

[0007] Moreover, while emanating, the spectral band width of the optical parametric oscillator of an infrared light line was wide, and its equipment was large-sized and it did not fit exact measurement of minute amount gas.

[0008] Then, while this invention performs real-time measurement, in order to raise the resistance to environment of equipment and to mitigate weight and the volume To the laser light source to which

output wavelength is changed between two laser light sources which generate the laser beam of difference frequency among the component parts of the equipment which generates a laser beam For the component which mixes two beams of light, using the semiconductor laser component which adjusts an energization current and can change output wavelength The nonlinear optical crystal for difference frequency generations to which it has a nonlinear characteristic in a broadband and it is not necessary to change whenever [ over a crystal / incident angle ] (For example, Periodically Poled Lithium Niobate:LiNbO<sub>3</sub>:period reversal mold lithium niobate) is used. Furthermore, the optical fiber for a communication link is used for the components concerning the light guide of a laser beam, it constitutes so that an optical mirror and large mounting of weight may not be used as much as possible, and real-time measurement is enabled.

[0009]

[Means for Solving the Problem] The 1st laser beam to which the infrared laser component detection equipment of this invention has the spectral line in the 1st wavelength region, The 2nd laser beam which has the spectral line on short wavelength or long wavelength from the 1st wavelength region Isolator 11b, After carrying out a light guide through 12b and optical fibers 11a and 12a and multiplexing with the optical multiplexing vessel 15, A narrow-band laser beam is generated in an inside infrared field (2-9 micrometers) with the nonlinear optical crystal 10 for difference frequency generations, and the quantum of the minute amount gas constituents is detected and carried out based on absorption by the minute amount gas constituents of this narrow-band laser beam.

[0010] Moreover, it can be made to be able to align with the absorption wavelength of the minute amount gas constituents which the output wavelength of the 2nd laser beam should be changed with external-control equipment, and should detect it, and component detection and a quantum can be carried out.

[0011]

[Embodiment of the Invention] The infrared laser component detector of this invention possesses the laser beam generating section which generates the laser beam which aligned with the absorption line of detected gas, the detected space 2 to which the multiple echo of between reflecting mirrors 21 and 22 was carried out and detected gas was [ space ] full of this laser beam, and the optoelectric transducer 3 which detects the reinforcement of the laser beam by which the multiple echo was carried out, as shown in drawing 1 .

[0012] The laser beam generating section For example, the 1st laser light source 11 which outputs a wavelength  $\lambda_1=1.06\text{micrometer}$  laser beam, The 2nd laser light source 12 which can change output wavelength focusing on wavelength  $\lambda_2=1.57\text{micrometer}$ , The optical multiplexing machine 15 to which two laser beams outputted from these two laser light sources 11 and 12 are led through optical fibers 11a and 12a and optical isolators 11b and 12b, The lens 16 which converges the laser beam multiplexed and outputted with this optical multiplexing vessel 15, The nonlinear optical crystal 10 for difference frequency generations which this laser beam that converged carries out incidence, and outputs the wavelength component of the difference of the wavelength of two laser beams which carried out incidence, It is constituted by the collimate lens 17 which makes a parallel ray the beam of light outputted from this nonlinear optical crystal 10 for difference frequency generations, and the filter 18 which passes a long wavelength component (2-9 micrometers) among the beams of light outputted from the nonlinear optical crystal 10 for difference frequency generations.

[0013] As an output wavelength region is shown in drawing 2 as the 2nd laser light source 12 which may change The wavelength adjustable semiconductor laser diode components 31-3n arranged circularly, The optical fibers 41-4n to which an each laser diode components [ 31-3n ] output beam of light is led, The optical change-over machine 4 which switches an each optical fibers [ 41-4n ] point one by one, and is led to optical-fiber 12a, The laser light source constituted by this change-over switch (not shown) that interlocks optical change-over machine 4 and is energized for one laser diode component, and the control unit (not shown) which controls an energization current to the set point can be used. Moreover, instead of using the optical change-over machine 4, the head of optical-fiber 12a may be put in one each

laser diode components [ 31-3n ] irradiation hole, and may be changed.

[0014] The range to which the wavelength of one wavelength adjustable semiconductor laser diode component may be changed is few (about 0.001-0.010 micrometers), and is several times the wavelength range which includes the absorption region A of drawing 4 , and the transparency region B about one kind of gas. Therefore, if the class of measured gas changes, the class of wavelength adjustable semiconductor laser component must be changed.

[0015] Then, two or more laser diode components 31-3n As shown in spectral characteristics curvilinear drawing of drawing 3 , output wavelength regions are two or more different laser diode components small [ every ]. Each laser diode component By connecting the optical change-over machine 4 and a change-over switch 5 possible [ to extent which can cover between the spectrums which each adjoin by adjusting an energization current / output wavelength ] and interlocked with [ extent ] Out of each laser diode components 31-3n, one laser diode component is chosen, and can be operated, and the laser beam of request wavelength can be made to output by adjusting the energization current and changing output wavelength. Moreover, 12g of diffraction gratings can be prepared as a means to change the output wavelength of a laser diode component, and output wavelength can be changed by adjusting the include angle to the optical axis of 12g of this diffraction grating.

[0016] Furthermore, the laser diode component suitable for detected gas is chosen, the control unit using a computer adjusts an energization current, and the laser beam of request wavelength makes output by storing in the memory of a computer the table of the data in which the number of the laser diode component which emits light in the laser beam of wavelength suitable for detection of two or more detected gas constituents and each gas constituents, and relation with the energization current are shown, and inputting the class of detected gas.

[0017] The nonlinear optical crystal 10 for difference frequency generations is a nonlinear optical crystal. From the photon of two high frequencies If conditions which the conversion process ( $\lambda_1, \lambda_2 \rightarrow \lambda_3$ , an example: 1000nm - 1500 nm  $\rightarrow$  3000nm) which generates one low energy photon produces are set up By choosing suitably the wavelength of the 1st laser beam (wavelength  $\lambda_1=1\text{micrometer}$ ) and the 2nd laser beam (wavelength  $\lambda_2=1.5\text{-}3.0\text{micrometer}$ ), the laser beam of a narrow-band is obtained in an inside infrared field (2-9 micrometers), it can be made to be able to align with the absorption region of detected gas, and change of optical reinforcement can be obtained.

[0018] In addition, optical isolators 11b and 12b are formed in order to prevent that the reflected light of a laser beam carries out incidence to laser light sources 11 and 12, and makes laser light sources 11 and 12 instability.

[0019] The 1st concave mirror 21 which the detected space 2 is space made full of detected gas, and has a bore 20 in the center section, After carrying out the multiple echo of the laser beam of an infrared field between two concave mirrors 21 and 22 while having this 1st concave mirror 21 and the 2nd concave mirror 22 which countered and carrying out incidence in the direction of slant through the bore 20 of the 1st concave mirror 21, Make it output in the direction of slant from the bore 20 of the 1st concave mirror 21, and it is made to reflect with a reflecting mirror 23, and it is constituted so that incidence may be carried out to an optical detector (optoelectric transducer) 3.

[0020] Next, the procedure which measures the detected gas concentration which exists in the detected space 2 using the infrared laser component detector constituted in this way is explained.

[0021] The detected space 2 makes detected gas full, if the gas constituents which want to operate and detect the keyboard of a control device 6 are inputted, will select the laser diode component of the 2nd laser light source 12 corresponding to the inputted gas constituents, and will set the energization current as the value of request wavelength.

[0022] And if the 1st laser light source 11 and the 2nd laser light source 12 are operated For example, a 1.06-micrometer laser beam is outputted from the 1st laser light source 11. Since the laser beam of the single spectrum to which wavelength may be changed focusing on 1.57 micrometers from the 2nd laser light source 12 is outputted Lead these two laser beams to the optical multiplexing machine 15 through

optical fibers 11a and 12a, and it is made to multiplex. The laser beam of the wavelength component of the difference of the wavelength of two laser beams to which it converged with the lens 16, and incidence of the laser beam it was multiplexed [ laser beam ] was carried out to the nonlinear optical crystal 10 for difference frequency generations, and it carried out incidence is made to output. As shown in transparency spectrum curvilinear drawing of drawing 4 , the wavelength of the laser beam outputted from this nonlinear optical crystal 10 can be made in agreement with the absorption region A of the narrow-band absorbed by detected gas, or can be changed to the transparency region B from which it separated from this absorption region A.

[0023] After it makes the detected space 2 carry out incidence of the laser beam outputted from this nonlinear optical crystal 10 through the bore 20 of the 1st concave mirror 21 and it carries out a multiple echo between the 1st concave mirror 21 and the 2nd concave mirror 22, make it output in the direction of slant with the 1st concave mirror 21, it is made to reflect with a reflecting mirror 23, and incidence is carried out to an optical detector 3. this -- \*\*, if it <TXF FR=0001 HE=155 WI=080 LX=0200 LY=0300> comes and detected gas exists in the detected space 2 Since the laser beam of the absorption region A outputted from the nonlinear optical crystal 10 is absorbed and the laser beam of the transparency region B is not absorbed If change the absorbed amount in these absorption regions A and the transparency region B into an electrical signal with an optical detector 3, it is made to input into a control unit 6 and both ratio is obtained, this ratio corresponds to the concentration of detected gas.

[0024] In a control unit 6, perform data processing which changes into gas concentration the electrical signal outputted from the optical detector 3 in an absorption region A and the transparency region B, and it is made to display on a drop by computer based on the principle of Lambert-Beer that the change on the strength by absorption of the laser beam which passes the absorption medium of fixed concentration decreases exponentially to transparency distance, or a printout is carried out by the printer.

[0025] When detected gas is strange, the data corresponding to two or more detected gas constituents stored in memory by the control device 6 are read one by one, sequential change of the output wavelength of the 2nd laser light source 12 is carried out, and it scans on the absorption wavelength of all the detected gas that exists in the detected space 2. And what is necessary is to perform data processing which changes into gas concentration the electrical signal outputted from the optical detector 3 for every wavelength, and to make it display on a drop, or just to carry out a printout by the printer.

[0026]

[Effect of the Invention] According to this invention, so that clearly from the explanation based on the gestalt of the above operation by computer control The lead time for being able to measure the concentration of desired detected gas, and making the wavelength of the 2nd laser beam scan, and detecting the following gas molecule from one gas molecule Since it becomes short with about several seconds, even if the minute amount gas of strange varieties exists, it becomes measurable [ real time ] with one equipment.

[0027] Since attach an optical-fiber coupler in a laser light source, there is no location gap of the optical system by an oscillation or the temperature change since direct continuation of the optical fiber for a communication link is carried out, and it becomes what has high dependability and the degree of freedom of arrangement of a laser light source increases within the limits of the bending degree of freedom of a fiber further, while becoming \*\*\*\*\*, lightweight-ization by the cutback of components mark can also be performed.

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審査請求 未請求 請求項の第2 O L (全 5 頁)

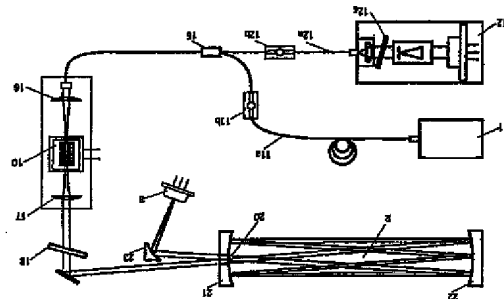
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## (54) 【発明の名称】 赤外線レーザ成分抽出装置

## (57) 【要約】

【課題】 装置の動作性と耐環境性を向上させ、重量、体積を軽減したppb (10<sup>-9</sup>) レベルの微量ガス成分を光学的に抽出する装置を提供すること。

【解決手段】 第1の波長域にスペクトル線を有する第1レーザ光線と、第1の波長域より短波長あるいは長波長にスペクトル線を有する第2レーザ光線とをアイソレート11b、12bおよび光ファイバ11a、12aを介して導光し、光合波器15により中赤外線領域(2~9μm)で共振増強レーザ光線を生じさせ、この共振増強レーザ光線の微量ガス成分による吸収に基づいて微量ガス成分を抽出し、定量化するものである。第2のレーザ光線の波長域を外部制御装置により調整して、抽出すべき微量ガス成分の吸収波長に同期させて、成分抽出と定量化をすることができる。



## 【特許請求の範囲】

【請求項1】 第1の波長域にスペクトル線を有する第1レーザ光線と、上記第1の波長域より短波長あるいは長波長にスペクトル線を有する第2レーザ光線とをアイソレート11b、12bおよび光ファイバ11a、12aを介して導光し、光合波器15により合波した後、共振増強用非線形光学結晶16により中赤外線領域(2~9μm)で共振増強レーザ光線を生じさせ、該共振増強レーザ光線の微量ガス成分による吸収に基づいて微量ガス成分を抽出し定量化する赤外線レーザ成分抽出装置。

【請求項2】 第2のレーザ光線の波長を外部制御装置によって波長を変化させ、抽出すべき微量ガス成分の吸収波長に同期させて、成分抽出と定量化をする請求項1記載の赤外線レーザ成分抽出装置。

【請求項3】 第2のレーザ光線の波長を外部制御装置によって波長を変化させ、抽出すべき微量ガス成分の吸収波長に同期させて、成分抽出と定量化をする請求項1記載の赤外線レーザ成分抽出装置。

【請求項4】 第2のレーザ光線の波長を外部制御装置によって波長を変化させ、抽出すべき微量ガス成分の吸収波長に同期させて、成分抽出と定量化をする請求項1記載の赤外線レーザ成分抽出装置。

【請求項5】 第2のレーザ光線の波長を外部制御装置によって波長を変化させ、抽出すべき微量ガス成分の吸収波長に同期させて、成分抽出と定量化をする請求項1記載の赤外線レーザ成分抽出装置。

【請求項6】 第2のレーザ光線の波長を外部制御装置によって波長を変化させ、抽出すべき微量ガス成分の吸収波長に同期させて、成分抽出と定量化をする請求項1記載の赤外線レーザ成分抽出装置。

【請求項7】 第2のレーザ光線の波長を外部制御装置によって波長を変化させ、抽出すべき微量ガス成分の吸収波長に同期させて、成分抽出と定量化をする請求項1記載の赤外線レーザ成分抽出装置。

【請求項8】 第2のレーザ光線の波長を外部制御装置によって波長を変化させ、抽出すべき微量ガス成分の吸収波長に同期させて、成分抽出と定量化をする請求項1記載の赤外線レーザ成分抽出装置。

【請求項9】 第2のレーザ光線の波長を外部制御装置によって波長を変化させ、抽出すべき微量ガス成分の吸収波長に同期させて、成分抽出と定量化をする請求項1記載の赤外線レーザ成分抽出装置。

【請求項10】 第2のレーザ光線の波長を外部制御装置によって波長を変化させ、抽出すべき微量ガス成分の吸収波長に同期させて、成分抽出と定量化をする請求項1記載の赤外線レーザ成分抽出装置。

【請求項11】 第1の波長域にスペクトル線を有する第1レーザ光線と、上記第1の波長域より短波長あるいは長波長にスペクトル線を有する第2レーザ光線とをアイソレート11b、12bおよび光ファイバ11a、12aを介して導光し、光合波器15により合波した後、共振増強用非線形光学結晶16により中赤外線領域(2~9μm)で共振増強レーザ光線を生じさせ、該共振増強レーザ光線の微量ガス成分による吸収に基づいて微量ガス成分を抽出し定量化する赤外線レーザ成分抽出装置。

【請求項12】 第2のレーザ光線の波長を外部制御装置によって波長を変化させ、抽出すべき微量ガス成分の吸収波長に同期させて、成分抽出と定量化をする請求項1記載の赤外線レーザ成分抽出装置。

【請求項13】 第2のレーザ光線の波長を外部制御装置によって波長を変化させ、抽出すべき微量ガス成分の吸収波長に同期させて、成分抽出と定量化をする請求項1記載の赤外線レーザ成分抽出装置。

【請求項14】 第2のレーザ光線の波長を外部制御装置によって波長を変化させ、抽出すべき微量ガス成分の吸収波長に同期させて、成分抽出と定量化をする請求項1記載の赤外線レーザ成分抽出装置。

【請求項15】 第2のレーザ光線の波長を外部制御装置によって波長を変化させ、抽出すべき微量ガス成分の吸収波長に同期させて、成分抽出と定量化をする請求項1記載の赤外線レーザ成分抽出装置。

【請求項16】 第2のレーザ光線の波長を外部制御装置によって波長を変化させ、抽出すべき微量ガス成分の吸収波長に同期させて、成分抽出と定量化をする請求項1記載の赤外線レーザ成分抽出装置。

【請求項17】 第2のレーザ光線の波長を外部制御装置によって波長を変化させ、抽出すべき微量ガス成分の吸収波長に同期させて、成分抽出と定量化をする請求項1記載の赤外線レーザ成分抽出装置。

【請求項18】 第2のレーザ光線の波長を外部制御装置によって波長を変化させ、抽出すべき微量ガス成分の吸収波長に同期させて、成分抽出と定量化をする請求項1記載の赤外線レーザ成分抽出装置。

【請求項19】 第2のレーザ光線の波長を外部制御装置によって波長を変化させ、抽出すべき微量ガス成分の吸収波長に同期させて、成分抽出と定量化をする請求項1記載の赤外線レーザ成分抽出装置。

【請求項20】 第2のレーザ光線の波長を外部制御装置によって波長を変化させ、抽出すべき微量ガス成分の吸収波長に同期させて、成分抽出と定量化をする請求項1記載の赤外線レーザ成分抽出装置。

【請求項21】 第2のレーザ光線の波長を外部制御装置によって波長を変化させ、抽出すべき微量ガス成分の吸収波長に同期させて、成分抽出と定量化をする請求項1記載の赤外線レーザ成分抽出装置。

波器15と、この光合波型にて合波される出力されるレーザ光が入射するレンズ16と、この集束されるレーザ光が入射した2つのレーザ光の波長の差を吸収成分として出力する泰国発生用非線形光学結晶10と、成長成分として出力する泰国発生用非線形光学結晶10と、この差周波発生用非線形光学結晶10から出力される光線を平行光にするコリメータ・レンズ17と、泰国発生用非線形光学結晶10から出力される光線のうち、吸収成長成分(2~9μm)を通過させるフィルタ18とにより構成されている。

【0013】出力波長域を狭化し得る第2レーザー光源12として、図2に示すように、円形に配置された流星可変半導体レーザ・ダイオード素子31～3nと、各レーザ・ダイオード素子31～3nの出力光強度を高く、光ファイバ4へ伝へんと、各光ファイバ4へ4nの先端部を配列した切取り鏡より各光ファイバ4へ2aに高く、光切取鏡4と、この光切取鏡4を駆動して1つのレーザー・ダイオード素子に連通する逐次スイッチ（図示せず）、連通電線を設定される制御手段（図示せず）により構成されるレーザ光源を使用することができる。また、光切取鏡4を使う場合には、光ファイバ12aの先端部を、各レーザ・ダイオード素子31～3nの1つの放射口に押し当ててよいのである。

【0014】1つの波長可変半導体レーザー、ダイオード素子の波長を変化させ得る範囲は、僅かで、0.001~0.010μm程度)と、1波長のガスについて、図4の像形成Aと透過域Bとを含む波長範囲の狭値に過ぎない。したがって、被測定ガスの種類が変化する、波長可変半導体レーザー素子の調製を要しななければならない、波長可変半導体

【0015】そこで、複数のレーザ・ダイオード素子31～3nは、図3のネットワーク特性曲図に示すように、出力波長が互に異なる複数のレーザ・ダイオード素子であって、各レーザ・ダイオード素子は、通電電圧を制御することにより所望するスペクトル間をカバーし得る範囲に出力波長を変化させることが可能のものであることにより、各レーザ・ダイオード素子31～3nを接続することにより、各レーザ・ダイオード素子31～3nの中から1つのレーザ・ダイオード素子を選択して動作させる。その通電電圧を調整して出力波長を変化させることにより、所望波長のレーザ光線を出力させることができ、その手段として回折格子42を設け、この回折格子42を調整する角度で回折格子42を設け、この回折格子42の光軸を調整することにより出力波長を変化させることができる。

【0016】さらに、複数の被検出ガス成分と、各ガス成分の検出に適した波長のレーザ光線を発光するレーザ・ダイオード素子の増幅器およびその共通電源との関係を、レーザ・ダイオード素子の増幅器およびその共通電源とに格納し示すデータのテーブルをコンピュータのメモリに格納しておき、被検出ガスの種類を入力することにより、被検出ガスに適したレーザ・ダイオード素子を選択して、増幅器を用いた増幅回路により通電電流の調整を行って、レーザ光線を発光させる。

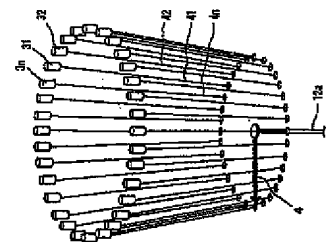
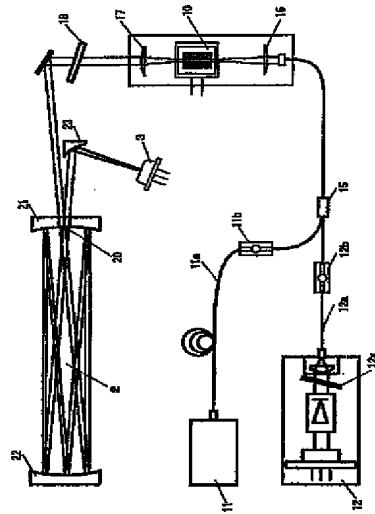
き、被検体空間2に被検体Aの存在すると、非線形光発生結晶10から出力された光線が吸収媒質Aのレーザ光線は吸収され、透過媒質Bのレーザ光線は吸収されないで、これらより、透過媒質Bおよび透過媒質Bにおける吸収装置3で受取られる光信号と変換して制御装置8に入力させ、両者の比を得ると、この比が被検体A中の過酸化水素濃度に対応する。

【0024】新装置8においては、一定量の吸収材料を透過するレーザー光線の吸収による強度変化が、透過面距離に対して指数関数的に減少するというLambert-Beerの法則に基づき、コンピュタによって、吸収域Aおよび透過域Bにおける光検知器8から出力された電圧信号をガス濃度に変換する演算処理を行なって表示器に表示させる。プリンタにより印字出力させる。

【0205】接続先IPが未知の場合には、制御装置8は、第1ポートに格納されている接続の接続出力成分化対応先のデータと順次比較しながら、第2ポート光源12の出力成分化データを順次取り込んで、接続状態12に存在するすべての接続出力ガスの取込速度で走査する。そして、各検出値と光検知器3から出力された電圧信号をガス濃度に変換する演算処理を行って表示器に表示させるか、印刷手段により印刷表示せよればよいのである。

【0026】  
【発明の効果】以上の発露の形態に基づき、説明から明ら  
かに、この説明によると、コンピュータ制御によ  
り、所望の散粒知の濃度を決定することができ、ま  
た、第2レーザ光源の波長を定ませ、1つのガス分  
子あたりのガス分子を抽出するためのリードタイムは、  
散粒距離と短くするため、未知の多量の散粒ガスが存  
在しても、1つの装置でリアルタイムの計測が可能とな  
る。

【0027】レーザ光源に光ファイバ結合器を取り付※



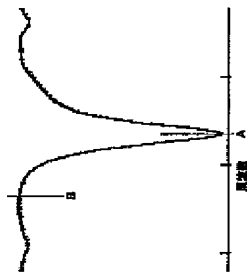
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【図3】



【図4】



フロントページの続き

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